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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

selected health characteristics by area

Geographic Regions and
Urban-Rural Residence

United States

July 1957-June 1959

Selected statistics relating to limitation of activity, disability days, chronic conditions, persons injured, and physician and dental visits by geographic region and urban, rural-farm, and rural-nonfarm residence. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1957-June 1959.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary

Public Health Service
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Forrest E. Linder, Ph. D., Director
Theodore D. Woolsey, Assistant Director

U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Theodore D. Woolsey, Chief
Alice M. Waterhouse, M. D., Chief Medical Advisor
James E. Kelly, D. D. S., Dental Advisor
Walt R. Simmons, Statistical Advisor
O. K. Sagen, Ph. D., Chief, Special Studies
Philip S. Lawrence, Sc. D., Chief, Health Interview Survey
Margery R. Cunningham, Staff Assistant
Robert T. Little, Chief, Automatic Data Processing

The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the Health Interview Survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

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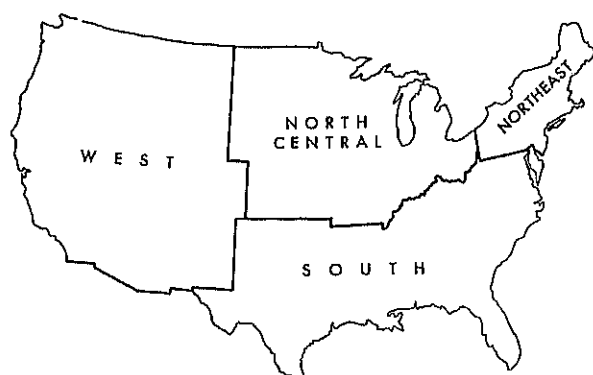
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NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within
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GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

SUMMARY

This report, based on health interviews conducted in approximately 73,000 households and covering about 235,000 persons throughout the United States during the period July 1957-June 1959, presents information on various health topics for the four major regions of the United States.



About 40.9 percent of persons living in the United States were reported to have one or more chronic conditions. While some of these conditions were relatively minor, others were serious conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, or mental illness. In the four major regions the percentage of persons with one or more chronic conditions ranged from 38.8 percent in rural-nonfarm areas in the South to 44.9 percent in urban areas of the West. However, the proportion of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions was higher in rural-farm areas of the South than in any of the other residence areas.

This report was prepared by Geraldine A. Gleeson of the U.S. National Health Survey staff.

Region	Percent of persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
	Total	With limitation of activity
All regions--	40.9	10.0
Northeast-----	40.5	9.5
North Central-----	41.2	9.8
South-----	39.5	10.5
West-----	44.2	9.9

The number of restricted-activity days per person per year ranged from 15.8 days in rural-nonfarm areas in the Northeast to 23.7 days in rural-farm areas of the South. These areas also showed the widest variation in bed-disability days, with persons in the Northeast rural-nonfarm areas having 5.6 bed-days per year and those in the rural-farm areas of the South having 8.8 bed-days.

Region	Number of days per person per year	
	Re-stricted activity	Bed disability
All regions--	17.9	6.8
Northeast-----	17.1	6.3
North Central-----	16.3	6.1
South-----	19.9	7.8
West-----	18.3	6.8

Urban residents in the West region had on the average the highest rate of physician visits, 6.0 per year, for any regional population group, while persons living in rural-farm areas of the South had the lowest rate, 3.4 physician visits per person per year. A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice.

The rate of dental visits was highest among persons in the urban areas of the Northeast, 2.3 visits per person per year, and residents of rural-farm areas in the South had the lowest rate of dental visits, 0.7 visits per year. Each visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, whether the service was provided by the dentist or by a hygienist acting under his supervision, was considered as a dental visit.

Region	Visits per person per year	
	Physician	Dental
All regions--	5.0	1.5
Northeast-----	5.4	2.1
North Central-----	4.7	1.5
South-----	4.7	1.0
West-----	5.7	1.7

Based on data collected by the National Health Survey during July 1957-June 1959, approximately 273 persons per 1,000 population were injured per year in the United States. Comparable rates for the four major regions were: Northeast, 251.3 persons; North Central, 277.4 persons; South, 268.9 persons; and West, 311.2 persons.

SOURCE AND DESCRIPTION OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from nationwide household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a random sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

The sample for the survey was designed in such a fashion that health data can be provided for major geographic areas and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation. In this report information on certain health topics is shown for the four major regions of the United States, and for

the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas within each region. Three general health measures were selected for inclusion: (1) the amount of disability due to illness, (2) the prevalence of selected chronic conditions and number of persons injured, and (3) the use of medical and dental services. In presenting these data in geographic detail it has been necessary in some instances, because of the magnitude of the sampling error, to consolidate information relating to health topics, e.g., persons with partial and major limitation of activity have been combined and shown as persons with any degree of chronic limitation of activity.

For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic region, the National Health Survey uses the same grouping of States as that used by the Bureau of the Census (see map on page 1 or Appendix II for grouping of States).

In general, the description of the health status of persons living in a geographic region is influenced to some extent by the distribution of persons within the region. For instance, if a relatively high proportion of old people live in an area, one would expect the rate of certain illnesses and disabilities to be high in the area because it would be weighted by the higher rates known to exist in the older population. Because of the differences in the age distribution of the population in the four regions, age-specific rates are shown for most of the health topics presented in this report. In some of the tables, however, it has not been possible to include age as a variable because the small frequencies resulting from a more detailed breakdown would have produced unreliable rates. For the correct interpretation of regional differences appearing in such tables, it is necessary to take into account the distribution of the population in the several regions, shown in table A.

Included in Appendix I of this report is a brief description of the survey design and methods used in estimation. Since all of the data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Tables of sampling errors and instructions for their use are also presented in Appendix I.

Definitions of the terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. A facsimile of the health interview questionnaire used during the period July 1958-June 1959 is presented in Appendix III.

Table A. Percent distribution of persons according to age by residence and region:
United States, July 1957-June 1959

Residence and age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Percent distribution					
All areas-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-24-----	44.1	39.8	44.3	47.0	44.7
25-44-----	26.8	27.8	26.9	25.6	27.7
45-64-----	20.5	23.1	19.9	19.4	19.2
65+-----	8.6	9.3	8.9	8.0	8.4
Urban-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-24-----	41.5	38.4	42.2	44.2	41.6
25-44-----	27.1	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.5
45-64-----	22.2	24.7	21.3	20.8	21.1
65+-----	9.2	9.6	9.5	7.9	9.8
Rural nonfarm-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-24-----	48.1	43.7	47.8	49.4	50.8
25-44-----	28.4	30.5	28.9	26.5	29.0
45-64-----	16.4	18.0	15.8	16.8	14.6
65+-----	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	5.6
Rural farm-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-24-----	48.0	45.0	46.6	50.2	45.4
25-44-----	21.7	22.7	23.0	20.0	24.6
45-64-----	21.0	20.6	21.6	20.5	21.8
65+-----	9.2	11.7	8.8	9.2	8.3

DISABILITY

Two aspects of disability are measured in the National Health Survey: one, referred to as chronic limitation of activity described as inability to carry on all or part of one's regular activities; the other, relatively short periods of disability described as days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss.

Long-Term Disability

For each person for whom a chronic condition was reported during the interview, the respondent was shown one of the Cards C through F (reproduced in Appendix III) and was asked to select the statement on the card which described most accurately the activity limitation status of the person. The cards vary in wording in relation to the usual activity (worker, housewife, student,

preschool) of the person, but are consistent in describing comparable degrees of limitation for each activity status. As previously mentioned, all degrees of activity limitation have been combined in this report so that greater detail in geographic distribution could be shown.

The highest proportion of persons with one or more chronic conditions, 44.2 percent, was reported in the West region, while the lowest percentage, 39.5 percent, was reported in the South (table 1). However, the percentage of persons with any degree of chronic limitation of activity due to chronic conditions was higher in the South than in any of the other regions (fig. 1). Much of this activity limitation in the South is explained by the high prevalence of chronic conditions among persons 65 years and older, a population group where activity limitation would be expected. This is substantiated by data shown in table 2—47.7 percent of the persons 65 years and older living

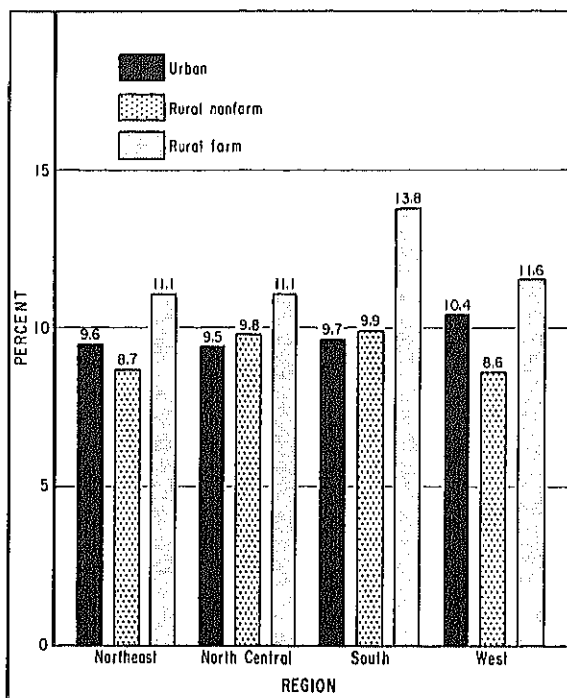


Figure 1. Percent of persons with any degree of chronic limitation of activity by region and residence.

in the South region had some degree of activity limitation. In each of the residence areas in the South the rate of activity limitation among persons 65 years and older was high in relation to rates in the other geographic regions, but the differential was greater in farm areas than in rural-nonfarm and urban areas (table B).

The comparatively low rate of chronic limitation of activity in the Northeast region was rather striking in view of the fact that 32.4 percent of the population in this region was in the

age group 45 years and over, as compared with 28.8 percent in the North Central, 27.4 percent in the South, and 27.6 percent in the West (table A).

Disability Days

Information on disability in terms of days was obtained for each condition, either chronic or acute, reported in response to questions 11-17 and entered in table I of the interview questionnaire (see Appendix III). The estimated number of restricted-activity days is based on responses to the questions in columns (e), (f), and (g) in table I of the questionnaire. Responses to the question in column (h) formed the basis for the estimate of number of bed-disability days, and responses to the questions in columns (i) and (j) were used to determine the estimate of number of days lost from work. Precise definitions for each of the kinds of disability days are given in Appendix II. A day of disability resulting from more than one condition was ascribed to each condition in tabulations dealing with condition characteristics. However, in the tabulation of disability days for persons, the day is counted only once as a day of disability for the person involved. Only person-days of disability are shown in this report.

As in the case of chronic activity limitation, persons living in the South had the highest rates of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days (table 3). In urban areas the rate of disability for all persons was no higher in the South than in other regions, but in rural areas, both nonfarm and farm, the number of restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days per person per year was significantly higher in the South. In figure 2, the relative rates of disability are shown graphically in terms of bed-disability days for each residence area in the four regions.

Disability rates presented by age group in table 4 indicate that the higher rate of disability

Table B. Percent of persons 65 years and older with chronic limitation of activity: United States, July 1957-June 1959

Region	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Percent			
All regions-----	42.3	39.1	46.3	51.2
Northeast-----	38.3	37.3	40.4	45.5
North Central-----	41.9	38.8	48.5	46.0
South-----	47.7	43.1	48.4	57.4
West-----	39.9	38.2	44.4	43.4

Table C. Number of bed-disability days per person per year for persons 65 years and older: United States, July 1957-June 1959

Region	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number of bed-disability days per person per year				
All regions-----	14.2	13.5	15.7	15.5
Northeast-----	11.1	10.8	11.9	12.3
North Central-----	13.6	14.0	14.4	10.2
South-----	20.3	19.8	20.3	21.4
West-----	9.5	9.3	11.2	6.8

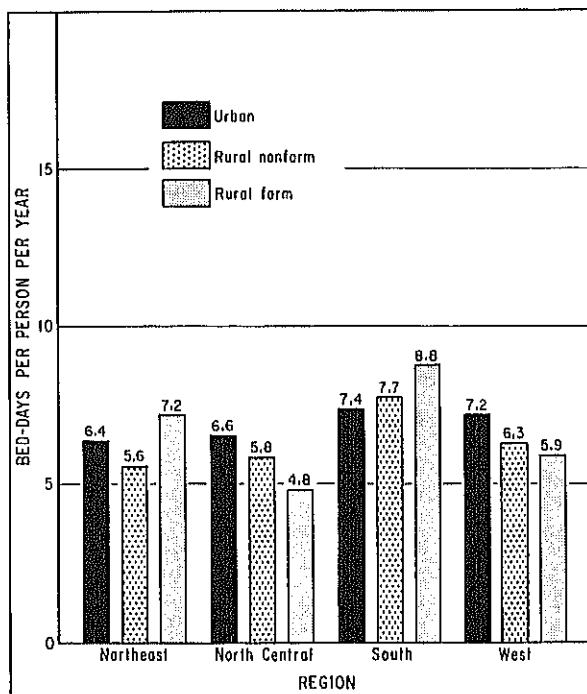


Figure 2. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by region and residence.

in the South occurs among persons 45 years and older, with the rate for persons 65 years and over much higher than for persons in this age group in other regions. From table C, which shows the rate of bed disability for this segment of the population by place of residence, it is apparent that in the South the rate of disability is high among persons 65 years and older regardless of their place of residence.

ILLNESS

In this report, tables showing illness by region and residence have been limited to the prevalence of selected chronic conditions, and the number and rate of persons injured. The incidence of acute conditions by condition group has not been included because a recent report (Series B, No. 23) issued by the National Health Survey has covered in some detail the geographic distribution of acute conditions. Readers are referred to this publication for detailed data on acute conditions by geographic region.

Data on conditions are based on replies to a series of "illness-recall" questions, designed to assist the respondent in reporting illnesses as accurately and completely as possible. In addition, check lists of chronic conditions and impairments were read to each respondent to determine the presence of chronic illness among family members during the 12-month period prior to interview.

Chronic Conditions

In the National Health Survey, a condition is considered to be chronic if it is reported as having been present for more than 3 months at the time of interview, or if it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the conditions on the check lists of chronic conditions and impairments (Cards A and B, Appendix III) regardless of how long the condition has existed.

The prevalence of chronic conditions estimated on the basis of data collected in the health-interview phase of the National Health Survey includes in the various diagnostic categories those cases which the respondent is aware of, remembers, and considers of sufficient importance to report. Prevalence based on this kind

of information can be expected in some instances to differ widely from estimates based on clinical examination or medical records. Since the degree of accuracy and completeness with which the various condition categories are reported is to a large extent dependent on the nature of the condition itself, it has been the policy of the National Health Survey to prepare individual reports dealing with specific condition categories. In this manner it has been possible to present the limitations and qualifications pertaining to the particular diagnostic category.

In this report, data are presented which provide information on the geographic distribution of selected chronic conditions. In lieu of repeating the background information necessary for the proper interpretation of these data, it is suggested that users of this information refer to reports in the B Series dealing with specific chronic condition groups.

The groups shown in this report are listed below with their equivalent International Classification Code Numbers or Supplementary Impairment Code Numbers:

<u>Chronic Condition Group</u>	<u>International Classification Code Numbers, 1955 Revision</u>
Heart conditions	410-443
High blood pressure	444-447
Diabetes	260
Peptic ulcer	540-542
Arthritis and rheumatism	720-727
Hernia	560-561
Asthma-hay fever	240-241
Chronic bronchitis	502
Chronic sinusitis	513
<u>Impairment Group</u>	<u>Supplementary Impairment Code Numbers</u>
Visual impairments	X00-X05
Hearing impairments	X06-X09
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk	X40-X49; X50-X59; X60-X69

The distribution of selected chronic conditions in the four geographic regions is shown by sex in tables 5 and 6, and by residence in tables 7 and 8.

There was no appreciable difference in the prevalence of heart conditions by geographic region, however, the rate for all regions was some-

what higher in rural-farm areas than in urban and nonfarm areas. This differential by place of residence was quite apparent within the South region. The prevalence rate for high blood pressure was also higher in Southern rural-farm areas than in comparable areas of the other regions. These diseases which are known to be prevalent among older persons and to cause extensive disability may account to some extent for the increased rate of disability among older persons in the South (tables 2 and 4). The rate for high blood pressure was consistently higher for females than for males in all of the regions.

The rate for diabetes was 11.3 cases per 1,000 population in the Northeast region, 9.2 cases in the North Central region, 8.3 in the South, and 6.2 cases in the West. This pattern of geographic distribution, exhibiting a gradual decrease in prevalence from east to west, was also characteristic of the rates by sex, and by urban and rural-nonfarm area of residence. This distribution was of particular interest because a similar geographic trend has been noted in age-adjusted mortality rates for diabetes.

The rates for peptic ulcer and for hernia did not vary among regions. The higher prevalence of these conditions among males and in rural-farm areas was consistent in each of the regions.

The prevalence of arthritis and rheumatism was in excess of 80 cases per 1,000 population in rural-farm areas of each of the regions as compared with rates ranging from 50-60 per 1,000 persons in rural-nonfarm areas, and from 60-70 per 1,000 persons in urban areas.

Among chronic conditions affecting the respiratory system, the rate for sinusitis was highest in the North Central region, with cases among persons in rural-nonfarm areas accounting for the high rate. Asthma-hay fever and chronic bronchitis were more prevalent in the West than in other regions with rates for all places of residence—urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm—contributing to the high rate. The incidence of acute respiratory conditions was also found to be higher in the West than in the other geographic regions (see table 10, Series B-No. 23).

Differences in the rate of impairments in the several regions were not remarkable, although the rate of hearing impairments among males and among urban and rural-farm residents was slightly higher in the West than in any of the other regions.

Persons Injured

Whenever an injury or the residual effects of any injury was reported, information about the circumstances of the original accident was re-

corded in table A of the questionnaire (see Appendix III). Only one entry was made in table A for each accident reported by a person, irrespective of the number of injuries which he suffered as a result of the specific accident.

Although the survey questionnaire is designed to collect information on all injuries, it should be emphasized that only injuries that were medically attended or resulted in one or more days of restricted activity are included in this report.

The number of persons injured per 1,000 population is shown in figure 3 for each of the four major regions. Data on persons injured, presented in tables 9-11, indicate that the rate of injury is significantly higher among persons living

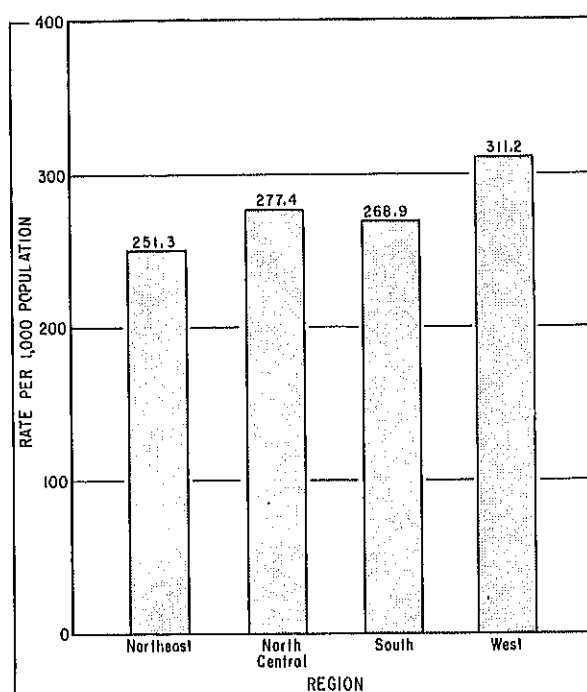


Figure 3. Number of persons injured per 1,000 population per year by region.

in rural-nonfarm areas of the West than among any of the other residence groups (table 9). The rate of injury was particularly high in the West among persons under 45 years of age (table 10). The age group 0-14 years had the highest injury rate in all regions except the North Central, where the rate for persons 15-24 years was higher than for any other age group in that region. While all classes of accidents contributed to the high rate of injury in the West region, injury occurring in the home was the only classification for which the rate was significantly higher than in any of the other regions.

USE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

Physician Visits

In the National Health Survey a physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. (For a more complete definition, see Appendix II.)

The number of physician visits per person per year ranged from 4.7 visits in the North Central and South regions to 5.7 visits in the West region. In general, the number of visits increased with age in each of the regions; an exception to this general trend, however, was noted among children in the Northeast region where the physician visit rate was higher than for persons 15-24 and 25-44 years of age (table 12).

The number of physician visits per person per year in the United States decreased in relation to population density, with persons in urban areas having an average of 5.3 visits, persons in rural-nonfarm areas, 4.9 visits, and those in rural-farm areas, 3.8 visits. This relationship to population density was apparent in each of the place-of-visit categories and also within each of the four regions (table 13).

The average annual number of physician visits per person was highest for persons living in urban areas of the West (6.0 visits per person), and lowest for those residing in rural-farm areas of the South (3.4 visits per person). This latter figure may seem rather surprising in view of the high rate of chronic limitation of activity and of bed-disability days among persons residing in rural-farm areas in the South (see figs. 1 and 2). However, data shown in table 12 indicate that physician visits for persons 65 years and over in Southern rural-farm areas averaged higher than for persons in this age-residence group in other regions.

The general trend of increased physician visits with age was characteristic of office visits. Home visits, as well as those in the category "other and unknown," were slightly higher for persons 0-14 years of age than for persons in succeeding age groups, with the exception of the group 65 years and older. The category "other and unknown" includes telephone consultations and visits made to hospital clinics, which may explain the higher rate of visits for children.

Differences in the distribution of physician visits by place of visit in the several regions are apparent from the percentages shown in table 15. The proportion of physician visits classified as home visits was significantly higher in the Northeast than in any of the other regions (fig. 4). The proportion of home visits in this area was higher

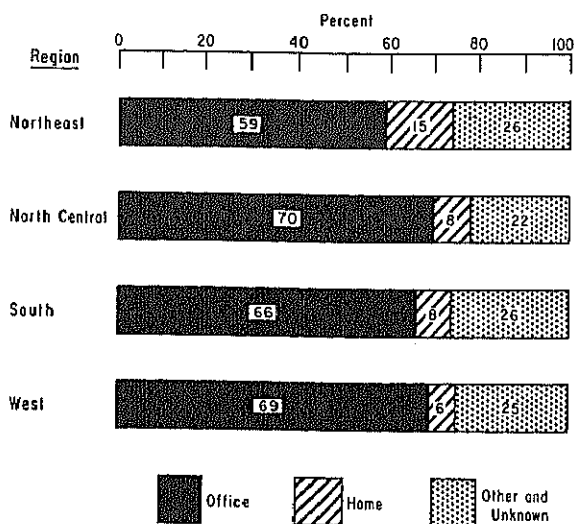


Figure 4. Percent distribution of physician visits according to place of visit by region.

in each of the age groups, and particularly so among children and persons over 65 years of age. About 40 percent of the visits for children in the Northeast region were made to the doctor's office, as compared with approximately 60 percent in the other regions.

Dental Visits

A dental visit, in the National Health Survey, is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, whether the service was provided by a dentist or by a hygienist working under a dentist's supervision.

Although the estimates of the volume of dental visits presented in this report are based on the accumulation of counts of dental visits over a two-year-interviewing period, the aggregates shown in the tables represent, as in the case of physician visits, the average annual volume of dental visits.

In all regions the number of visits per person per year was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and higher in nonfarm areas than in farm areas (table 16). This differential by place of residence was most striking in the Northeast where persons residing in urban areas made on the average 2.3 visits to the dentist per year, persons in rural-nonfarm areas, 1.7 visits, and

those in rural-farm areas, 1.0 visits per year.

Reflecting the influence of the distribution of the population by place of residence, the Northeast region, in which approximately three fourths of the residents live in urban areas, had the highest rate of dental visits, 2.1 per person per year (fig. 5). In the South, where about one half of the

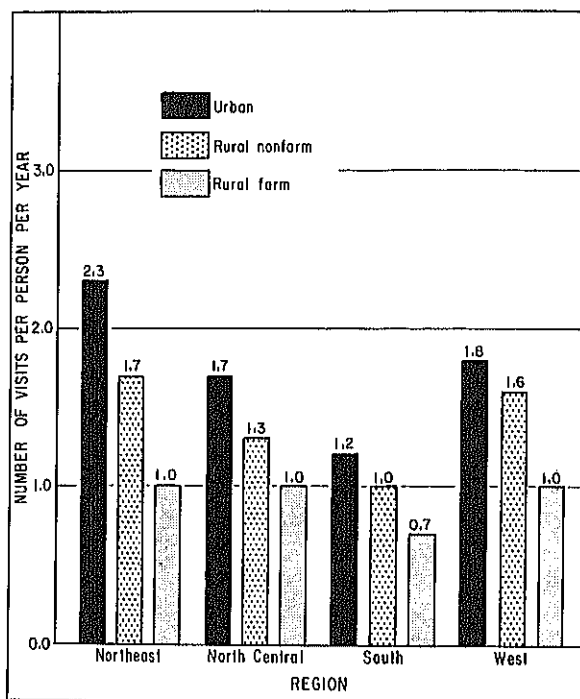


Figure 5. Number of dental visits per person per year by region and residence.

population live in rural areas, the rate of dental visits was lowest, 1.0 visits per person per year. In each of the age groups shown in table 17, the rates for the Northeast were consistently high, while those in the South were, in every age group, lower than in the other regions. Rates of dental visits by age for the North Central and the West were quite similar.

The extremely low rate of dental visits for persons over 65 years of age is due to the high proportion of edentulous persons in the age group.

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Table 1. Average number and percent distribution of persons according to presence of chronic conditions and limitation of activity by region and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

Region and residence	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
			Total	With any degree of chronic limitation of activity			Total	With any degree of chronic limitation of activity
	Average number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All regions---	169,835	100,325	69,510	16,919	100.0	59.1	40.9	10.0
Urban-----	102,900	60,645	42,255	9,991	100.0	58.9	41.1	9.7
Rural nonfarm-----	46,783	27,890	18,893	4,431	100.0	59.6	40.4	9.5
Rural farm-----	20,151	11,790	8,361	2,497	100.0	58.5	41.5	12.4
Northeast-----	42,379	25,211	17,168	4,030	100.0	59.5	40.5	9.5
Urban-----	31,443	18,704	12,738	3,031	100.0	59.5	40.5	9.6
Rural nonfarm-----	9,020	5,405	3,616	788	100.0	59.9	40.1	8.7
Rural farm-----	1,916	1,102	814	212	100.0	57.5	42.5	11.1
North Central---	51,509	30,308	21,201	5,049	100.0	58.8	41.2	9.8
Urban-----	31,181	18,355	12,825	2,963	100.0	58.9	41.1	9.5
Rural nonfarm-----	13,387	7,859	5,528	1,318	100.0	58.7	41.3	9.8
Rural farm-----	6,941	4,093	2,847	768	100.0	59.0	41.0	11.1
South-----	51,622	31,233	20,388	5,427	100.0	60.5	39.5	10.5
Urban-----	25,130	15,241	9,888	2,426	100.0	60.6	39.3	9.7
Rural nonfarm-----	16,951	10,371	6,579	1,686	100.0	61.2	38.8	9.9
Rural farm-----	9,542	5,621	3,921	1,315	100.0	58.9	41.1	13.8
West-----	24,325	13,573	10,752	2,413	100.0	55.8	44.2	9.9
Urban-----	15,147	8,344	6,803	1,570	100.0	55.1	44.9	10.4
Rural nonfarm-----	7,425	4,256	3,170	640	100.0	57.3	42.7	8.6
Rural farm-----	1,753	974	779	203	100.0	55.6	44.4	11.6

Table 2. Average number and percent distribution of persons according to presence of chronic conditions and limitation of activity by region and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and age	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
			Total	With any degree of chronic limitation of activity			Total	With any degree of chronic limitation of activity
<hr/>								
	Average number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
<u>All regions</u>								
All ages-----	169,835	100,325	69,510	16,919	100.0	59.1	40.9	10.0
0-24-----	74,826	59,122	15,703	1,631	100.0	79.0	21.0	2.2
25-44-----	45,579	23,919	21,660	3,376	100.0	52.5	47.5	7.4
45-64-----	34,763	13,954	20,809	5,711	100.0	40.1	59.9	16.4
65+-----	14,667	3,329	11,338	6,201	100.0	22.7	77.3	42.3
<u>Northeast</u>								
All ages-----	42,379	25,211	17,168	4,030	100.0	59.5	40.5	9.5
0-24-----	16,887	13,282	3,605	373	100.0	78.7	21.3	2.2
25-44-----	11,765	6,598	5,167	752	100.0	56.1	43.9	6.4
45-64-----	9,799	4,345	5,454	1,401	100.0	44.3	55.7	14.3
65+-----	3,928	986	2,942	1,504	100.0	25.1	74.9	38.3
<u>North Central</u>								
All ages-----	51,509	30,308	21,201	5,049	100.0	58.8	41.2	9.8
0-24-----	22,794	18,114	4,680	472	100.0	79.5	20.5	2.1
25-44-----	13,859	7,067	6,792	999	100.0	51.0	49.0	7.2
45-64-----	10,267	4,041	6,226	1,655	100.0	39.4	60.6	16.1
65+-----	4,588	1,084	3,504	1,922	100.0	23.6	76.4	41.9
<u>South</u>								
All ages-----	51,622	31,233	20,388	5,427	100.0	60.5	39.5	10.5
0-24-----	24,273	19,551	4,721	526	100.0	80.5	19.4	2.2
25-44-----	13,209	7,068	6,141	1,061	100.0	53.5	46.5	8.0
45-64-----	10,036	3,821	6,215	1,881	100.0	38.1	61.9	18.7
65+-----	4,105	794	3,311	1,959	100.0	19.3	80.7	47.7
<u>West</u>								
All ages-----	24,325	13,573	10,752	2,413	100.0	55.8	44.2	9.9
0-24-----	10,872	8,175	2,697	259	100.0	75.2	24.8	2.4
25-44-----	6,747	3,187	3,560	564	100.0	47.2	52.8	8.4
45-64-----	4,661	1,747	2,914	774	100.0	37.5	62.5	16.6
65+-----	2,046	465	1,581	816	100.0	22.7	77.3	39.9

Table 3. Average annual number of disability days and number of days per person per year by region and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and residence	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+
	Average number of disability days in thousands			Number of days per person per year		
All regions-----	3,035,325	1,148,768	376,250	17.9	6.8	6.3
Urban-----	1,797,285	701,519	233,903	17.5	6.8	6.1
Rural nonfarm-----	829,899	305,838	89,191	17.7	6.5	6.1
Rural farm-----	408,141	141,411	53,156	20.3	7.0	8.6
Northeast-----	722,824	266,237	102,733	17.1	6.3	6.4
Urban-----	546,408	201,495	79,688	17.4	6.4	6.5
Rural nonfarm-----	142,791	50,853	17,718	15.8	5.6	5.9
Rural farm-----	33,624	13,889	5,327	17.5	7.2	8.7
North Central-----	839,542	315,502	98,175	16.3	6.1	5.5
Urban-----	507,786	204,256	61,385	16.3	6.6	5.4
Rural nonfarm-----	215,481	77,724	22,229	16.1	5.8	5.3
Rural farm-----	116,275	33,522	14,561	16.8	4.8	6.7
South-----	1,026,876	400,884	124,903	19.9	7.8	7.1
Urban-----	457,201	186,771	58,972	18.2	7.4	6.3
Rural nonfarm-----	343,783	130,413	37,496	20.3	7.7	7.2
Rural farm-----	225,892	83,700	28,435	23.7	8.8	10.1
West-----	446,083	166,146	50,439	18.3	6.8	6.1
Urban-----	285,890	108,997	33,858	18.9	7.2	6.2
Rural nonfarm-----	127,843	46,848	11,748	17.2	6.3	5.4
Rural farm-----	32,349	10,300	4,833	18.5	5.9	8.2

Table 4. Average annual number of disability days and number of days per person per year by region and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Region and age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+
<u>All regions</u>	Average number of disability days in thousands			Number of days per person per year		
All ages-----	3,035,325	1,148,768	376,250	17.9	6.8	6.3
0-24-----	959,007	429,749	36,108 ¹	12.8	5.7	5.2 ¹
25-44-----	659,813	243,756	150,782	14.5	5.3	5.3
45-64-----	791,623	266,635	162,828	22.8	7.7	7.6
65+-----	624,881	208,628	26,531	42.6	14.2	9.8
<u>Northeast</u>						
All ages-----	722,824	266,237	102,733	17.1	6.3	6.4
0-24-----	236,103	99,792	8,742 ¹	14.0	5.9	5.1 ¹
25-44-----	159,612	61,588	41,000	13.6	5.2	5.6
45-64-----	194,117	61,433	46,887	19.8	6.3	7.6
65+-----	132,992	43,424	6,104	33.9	11.1	8.4
<u>North Central</u>						
All ages-----	839,542	315,502	98,175	16.3	6.1	5.5
0-24-----	257,047	119,666	9,184 ¹	11.3	5.2	4.5 ¹
25-44-----	181,772	64,367	38,876	13.1	4.6	4.6
45-64-----	211,600	69,100	42,639	20.6	6.7	6.7
65+-----	189,123	62,368	7,476	41.2	13.6	8.8
<u>South</u>						
All ages-----	1,026,876	400,884	124,903	19.9	7.8	7.1
0-24-----	301,669	138,688	14,249 ¹	12.4	5.7	6.0 ¹
25-44-----	209,138	78,138	47,571	15.8	5.9	5.7
45-64-----	282,305	100,706	52,896	28.1	10.0	8.8
65+-----	233,764	83,353	10,187	56.9	20.3	13.3
<u>West</u>						
All ages-----	446,083	166,146	50,439	18.3	6.8	6.1
0-24-----	164,189	71,604	3,933 ¹	15.1	6.6	4.7 ¹
25-44-----	109,291	39,663	23,335	16.2	5.9	5.6
45-64-----	103,600	35,396	20,407	22.2	7.6	7.0
65+-----	69,002	19,483	2,765	33.7	9.5	7.5

¹Includes work-loss days for persons 17-24 years only.

Table 5. Prevalence of selected chronic conditions by region and sex: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and selected conditions	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number of chronic conditions in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Heart conditions-----	5,013	1,291	1,495	1,508	720
High blood pressure-----	5,234	1,313	1,475	1,767	680
Diabetes-----	1,530	478	474	427	152
Peptic ulcer-----	2,440	570	738	756	376
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	10,845	2,494	3,346	3,431	1,574
Hernia-----	2,539	640	811	727	361
Asthma-hay fever-----	9,225	2,079	2,534	2,754	1,858
Chronic bronchitis-----	1,980	470	599	577	333
Chronic sinusitis-----	9,941	1,931	3,615	2,899	1,495
Visual impairments-----	3,048	753	810	1,060	425
Hearing impairments-----	5,798	1,570	1,747	1,495	986
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	936	188	302	323	123
<u>Male</u>					
Heart conditions-----	2,529	622	763	796	348
High blood pressure-----	1,498	354	409	532	203
Diabetes-----	660	201	201	185	72
Peptic ulcer-----	1,771	403	539	554	275
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	3,806	763	1,230	1,254	559
Hernia-----	1,916	493	595	562	266
Asthma-hay fever-----	4,556	1,078	1,317	1,311	850
Chronic bronchitis-----	957	226	295	278	158
Chronic sinusitis-----	4,320	867	1,634	1,196	624
Visual impairments-----	1,476	340	410	504	222
Hearing impairments-----	3,277	851	993	863	570
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	510	107	161	172	70
<u>Female</u>					
Heart conditions-----	2,484	669	732	711	372
High blood pressure-----	3,736	958	1,066	1,235	477
Diabetes-----	871	277	272	243	80
Peptic ulcer-----	669	168	199	201	101
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	7,038	1,731	2,116	2,176	1,015
Hernia-----	623	146	216	166	95
Asthma-hay fever-----	4,669	1,001	1,217	1,443	1,008
Chronic bronchitis-----	1,023	244	304	299	175
Chronic sinusitis-----	5,621	1,064	1,982	1,703	872
Visual impairments-----	1,571	412	400	556	203
Hearing impairments-----	2,521	719	754	632	416
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	426	81	141	151	53

Table 6. Prevalence of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 population by region and sex: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and selected conditions	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Rate per 1,000 population					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Heart conditions-----	29.5	30.5	29.0	29.2	29.6
High blood pressure-----	30.8	31.0	28.6	34.2	28.0
Diabetes-----	9.0	11.3	9.2	8.3	6.2
Peptic ulcer-----	14.4	13.5	14.3	14.6	15.5
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	63.9	58.8	65.0	66.5	64.7
Hernia-----	14.9	15.1	15.7	14.1	14.8
Asthma-hay fever-----	54.3	49.1	49.2	53.3	76.4
Chronic bronchitis-----	11.7	11.1	11.6	11.2	13.7
Chronic sinusitis-----	58.5	45.6	70.2	56.2	61.5
Visual impairments-----	17.9	17.8	15.7	20.5	17.5
Hearing impairments-----	34.1	37.0	33.9	29.0	40.5
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	5.5	4.4	5.9	6.3	5.1
<u>Male</u>					
Heart conditions-----	30.6	30.2	30.1	32.0	29.6
High blood pressure-----	18.1	17.2	16.1	21.4	17.3
Diabetes-----	8.0	9.8	7.9	7.4	6.1
Peptic ulcer-----	21.4	19.6	21.2	22.3	23.4
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	46.1	37.1	48.5	50.4	47.5
Hernia-----	23.2	23.9	23.4	22.6	22.6
Asthma-hay fever-----	55.1	52.4	51.9	52.7	72.2
Chronic bronchitis-----	11.6	11.0	11.6	11.2	13.4
Chronic sinusitis-----	52.3	42.1	64.4	48.0	53.0
Visual impairments-----	17.9	16.5	16.2	20.2	18.9
Hearing impairments-----	39.7	41.3	39.1	34.7	48.4
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	6.2	5.2	6.3	6.9	5.9
<u>Female</u>					
Heart conditions-----	28.5	30.7	28.0	26.6	29.6
High blood pressure-----	42.8	44.0	40.8	46.2	38.0
Diabetes-----	10.0	12.7	10.4	9.1	6.4
Peptic ulcer-----	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	8.0
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	80.7	79.4	81.0	81.4	80.8
Hernia-----	7.1	6.7	8.3	6.2	7.6
Asthma-hay fever-----	53.5	45.9	46.6	54.0	80.2
Chronic bronchitis-----	11.7	11.2	11.6	11.2	13.9
Chronic sinusitis-----	64.5	48.8	75.9	63.7	69.4
Visual impairments-----	18.0	18.9	15.3	20.8	16.2
Hearing impairments-----	28.9	33.0	28.9	23.6	33.1
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	4.9	3.7	5.4	5.6	4.2

Table 7. Prevalence of selected chronic conditions by region and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Residence and selected conditions	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number of chronic conditions in thousands					
<u>Urban</u>					
Heart conditions-----	3,037	955	904	688	489
High blood pressure-----	3,250	1,014	947	811	478
Diabetes-----	954	366	289	189	109
Peptic ulcer-----	1,444	432	449	321	243
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	6,442	1,857	1,968	1,584	1,033
Hernia-----	1,437	445	430	341	221
Asthma-hay fever-----	5,684	1,516	1,583	1,444	1,141
Chronic bronchitis-----	1,229	354	359	297	219
Chronic sinusitis-----	5,772	1,346	2,072	1,435	918
Visual impairments-----	1,810	552	520	452	286
Hearing impairments-----	3,486	1,164	1,029	650	644
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	577	142	191	161	82
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>					
Heart conditions-----	1,308	271	377	486	174
High blood pressure-----	1,267	242	333	528	164
Diabetes-----	380	89	117	140	(*)
Peptic ulcer-----	658	115	188	256	99
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	2,664	479	801	990	394
Hernia-----	692	144	226	219	104
Asthma-hay fever-----	2,620	488	638	907	587
Chronic bronchitis-----	569	99	181	190	98
Chronic sinusitis-----	3,049	468	1,100	1,005	475
Visual impairments-----	802	156	185	355	106
Hearing impairments-----	1,550	315	471	510	254
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	240	(*)	72	98	(*)
<u>Rural farm</u>					
Heart conditions-----	668	65	213	333	56
High blood pressure-----	717	57	195	427	(*)
Diabetes-----	197	(*)	67	98	(*)
Peptic ulcer-----	337	(*)	100	179	(*)
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	1,739	157	577	857	147
Hernia-----	410	50	155	168	(*)
Asthma-hay fever-----	921	75	313	403	130
Chronic bronchitis-----	182	(*)	59	90	(*)
Chronic sinusitis-----	1,120	117	443	458	102
Visual impairments-----	436	(*)	106	253	(*)
Hearing impairments-----	762	92	247	336	88
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	119	(*)	(*)	64	(*)

Table 8. Prevalence of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 population by region and residence:
United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Residence and selected conditions	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Rate per 1,000 population					
<u>Urban</u>					
Heart conditions-----	29.5	30.4	29.0	27.4	32.3
High blood pressure-----	31.6	32.2	30.4	32.3	31.6
Diabetes-----	9.3	11.6	9.3	7.5	7.2
Peptic ulcer-----	14.0	13.7	14.4	12.8	16.0
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	62.6	59.1	63.1	63.0	68.2
Hernia-----	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.6	14.6
Asthma-hay fever-----	55.2	48.2	50.8	57.5	75.3
Chronic bronchitis-----	11.9	11.3	11.5	11.8	14.5
Chronic sinusitis-----	56.1	42.8	66.5	57.1	60.6
Visual impairments-----	17.6	17.6	16.7	18.0	18.9
Hearing impairments-----	33.9	37.0	33.0	25.9	42.5
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	5.6	4.5	6.1	6.4	5.4
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>					
Heart conditions-----	28.0	30.0	28.2	28.7	23.4
High blood pressure-----	27.1	26.8	24.9	31.1	22.1
Diabetes-----	8.1	9.9	8.7	8.3	(*)
Peptic ulcer-----	14.1	12.7	14.0	15.1	13.3
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	56.9	53.1	59.8	58.4	53.1
Hernia-----	14.8	16.0	16.9	12.9	14.0
Asthma-hay fever-----	56.0	54.1	47.7	53.5	79.1
Chronic bronchitis-----	12.2	11.0	13.5	11.2	13.2
Chronic sinusitis-----	65.2	51.9	82.2	59.3	64.0
Visual impairments-----	17.1	17.3	13.8	20.9	14.3
Hearing impairments-----	33.1	34.9	35.2	30.1	34.2
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	5.1	(*)	5.4	5.8	(*)
<u>Rural farm</u>					
Heart conditions-----	33.1	33.9	30.7	34.9	31.9
High blood pressure-----	35.6	29.7	28.1	44.7	(*)
Diabetes-----	9.8	(*)	9.7	10.3	(*)
Peptic ulcer-----	16.7	(*)	14.4	18.8	(*)
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	86.3	81.9	83.1	89.8	83.9
Hernia-----	20.3	26.1	22.3	17.6	(*)
Asthma-hay fever-----	45.7	39.1	45.1	42.2	74.2
Chronic bronchitis-----	9.0	(*)	8.5	9.4	(*)
Chronic sinusitis-----	55.6	61.1	63.8	48.0	58.2
Visual impairments-----	21.6	(*)	15.3	26.5	(*)
Hearing impairments-----	37.8	48.0	35.6	35.2	50.2
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	5.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table 9. Average annual number and rate per 1,000 population of persons injured by region and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region	Residence			
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Average number of persons injured in thousands				
All regions-----	46,388	27,534	13,293	5,562
Northeast-----	10,649	7,680	2,428	(*)
North Central-----	14,289	8,931	3,432	1,926
South-----	13,880	6,540	4,662	2,678
West-----	7,569	4,382	2,770	(*)
Rate per 1,000 population				
All regions-----	273.1	267.6	284.1	276.0
Northeast-----	251.3	244.3	269.2	(*)
North Central-----	277.4	286.4	256.4	277.5
South-----	268.9	260.2	275.0	280.7
West-----	311.2	289.3	373.1	(*)

Table 10. Average annual number and rate per 1,000 population of persons injured by region and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

(See headnote on table 9)

Region	Age					
	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Average number of persons injured in thousands						
All regions-----	46,388	16,384	6,756	11,788	8,108	3,352
Northeast-----	10,649	3,609	1,444	2,874	1,791	932
North Central-----	14,289	4,665	2,197	3,980	2,484	963
South-----	13,880	5,353	2,137	2,713	2,623	1,055
West-----	7,569	2,757	977	2,222	1,212	(*)
Rate per 1,000 population						
All regions-----	273.1	307.4	313.9	258.6	233.2	228.5
Northeast-----	251.3	302.1	292.3	244.3	182.8	237.3
North Central-----	277.4	283.8	345.6	287.2	241.9	209.9
South-----	268.9	316.2	291.0	205.4	261.4	257.0
West-----	311.2	345.1	338.9	329.3	260.0	(*)

Table 11. Average annual number and rate per 1,000 population of persons injured according to class of accident by region and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and residence	Class of accident ¹				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other and unknown
Average number of persons injured in thousands					
All regions-----	46,388	4,172	8,292	19,960	13,964
Urban-----	27,534	2,456	4,717	11,700	8,660
Rural nonfarm-----	13,293	1,153	2,486	6,013	3,640
Rural farm-----	5,562	(*)	1,088	2,248	1,663
Northeast-----	10,649	880	1,744	4,473	3,552
North Central-----	14,289	1,476	2,803	5,815	4,196
South-----	13,880	1,126	2,505	6,175	4,074
West-----	7,569	691	1,240	3,496	2,142
Rate per 1,000 population					
All regions-----	273.1	24.6	48.8	117.5	82.2
Urban-----	267.6	23.9	45.8	113.7	84.2
Rural nonfarm-----	284.1	24.6	53.1	128.5	77.8
Rural farm-----	276.0	(*)	54.0	111.6	82.5
Northeast-----	251.3	20.8	41.2	105.5	83.8
North Central-----	277.4	28.7	54.4	112.9	81.5
South-----	268.9	21.8	48.5	119.6	78.9
West-----	311.2	28.4	51.0	143.7	88.1

¹Since some accidents could have been assigned to more than one class, the following procedure was used to classify injured persons to a single accident class: If a motor vehicle was involved, the accident was classified as such regardless of where the accident occurred. Work accidents were defined as those occurring to persons at work, where no motor vehicle was involved. Accidents occurring in the home and not classifiable to the two previous groups were considered as home accidents. All accidents not classifiable to the three preceding groups were assigned to the "other and unknown" group.

Table 12. Average annual number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by residence, region, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Region and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<u>All regions</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	851,651	546,231	229,304	76,116	5.0	5.3	4.9	3.8
0-14-----	244,472	147,559	76,527	20,386	4.6	5.0	4.5	3.0
15-24-----	96,485	62,130	24,684	9,672	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.3
25-44-----	224,597	143,710	63,771	17,116	4.9	5.1	4.8	3.9
45-64-----	186,936	127,143	41,997	17,796	5.4	5.6	5.5	4.2
65+-----	99,161	65,690	22,325	11,146	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.0
<u>Northeast</u>								
All ages-----	229,243	174,177	47,138	7,927	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.1
0-14-----	64,016	45,430	15,907	2,679	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.3
15-24-----	21,833	17,277	3,868	688	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.0
25-44-----	60,540	44,408	14,252	1,880	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.3
45-64-----	55,368	44,953	8,644	1,772	5.7	5.8	5.3	4.5
65+-----	27,486	22,111	4,466	909	7.0	7.4	6.4	4.1
<u>North Central</u>								
All ages-----	239,832	152,876	59,715	27,241	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.9
0-14-----	68,206	41,604	19,790	6,812	4.1	4.5	4.1	2.9
15-24-----	27,475	18,030	5,432	4,012	4.3	4.6	3.6	4.4
25-44-----	62,666	40,351	15,853	6,462	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.0
45-64-----	53,163	34,506	12,117	6,541	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.4
65+-----	28,321	18,384	6,524	3,413	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.6
<u>South</u>								
All ages-----	244,232	128,253	83,076	32,903	4.7	5.1	4.9	3.4
0-14-----	70,360	35,829	26,369	8,162	4.2	4.7	4.3	2.5
15-24-----	31,418	16,343	11,019	4,056	4.3	4.7	4.8	2.6
25-44-----	62,364	33,076	22,531	6,757	4.7	4.9	5.0	3.5
45-64-----	50,979	28,420	14,751	7,808	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.0
65+-----	29,111	14,586	8,406	6,120	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.0
<u>West</u>								
All ages-----	138,344	90,925	39,374	8,046	5.7	6.0	5.3	4.6
0-14-----	41,891	24,697	14,461	2,733	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.8
15-24-----	15,759	10,480	4,364	916	5.5	5.8	5.2	4.2
25-44-----	39,027	25,875	11,135	2,017	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.7
45-64-----	27,425	19,265	6,486	1,675	5.9	6.0	6.0	4.4
65+-----	14,243	10,609	2,929	705	7.0	7.1	7.1	4.9

Table 13. Average annual number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by place of visit, region, and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and residence	Place of visit							
	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown
	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All regions-----	851,651	560,182	83,025	208,444	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.2
Urban-----	546,231	346,105	58,942	141,184	5.3	3.4	0.6	1.4
Rural nonfarm-----	229,304	156,188	18,831	54,285	4.9	3.3	0.4	1.2
Rural farm-----	76,116	57,889	5,252	12,975	3.8	2.9	0.3	0.6
Northeast-----	229,243	134,781	34,768	59,693	5.4	3.2	0.8	1.4
Urban-----	174,177	100,380	27,244	46,553	5.5	3.2	0.9	1.5
Rural nonfarm-----	47,138	29,118	6,637	11,383	5.2	3.2	0.7	1.3
Rural farm-----	7,927	5,283	887	1,758	4.1	2.8	0.5	0.9
North Central-----	239,832	168,869	19,278	51,684	4.7	3.3	0.4	1.0
Urban-----	152,876	103,060	14,310	35,505	4.9	3.3	0.5	1.1
Rural nonfarm-----	59,715	43,464	4,091	12,160	4.5	3.2	0.3	0.9
Rural farm-----	27,241	22,345	877	4,019	3.9	3.2	0.1	0.6
South-----	244,232	160,837	20,778	62,618	4.7	3.1	0.4	1.2
Urban-----	128,253	80,470	11,905	35,878	5.1	3.2	0.5	1.4
Rural nonfarm-----	83,076	56,426	5,754	20,896	4.9	3.3	0.3	1.2
Rural farm-----	32,903	23,941	3,118	5,843	3.4	2.5	0.3	0.6
West-----	138,344	95,694	8,201	34,449	5.7	3.9	0.3	1.4
Urban-----	90,925	62,194	5,483	23,248	6.0	4.1	0.4	1.5
Rural nonfarm-----	39,374	27,180	2,349	9,846	5.3	3.7	0.3	1.3
Rural farm-----	8,046	6,321	370	1,355	4.6	3.6	0.2	0.8

4. Average annual number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year by place of visit, region, and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Region and age	Place of visit							
	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown
<u>All regions</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	851,651	560,182	83,025	208,444	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.2
-----	244,472	138,044	24,985	81,443	4.6	2.6	0.5	1.5
-----	96,485	65,759	5,209	25,518	4.5	3.1	0.2	1.2
-----	224,597	163,839	13,344	47,413	4.9	3.6	0.3	1.0
-----	186,936	132,808	16,892	37,236	5.4	3.8	0.5	1.1
-----	99,161	59,732	22,595	16,834	6.8	4.1	1.5	1.1
<u>Northeast</u>								
All ages-----	229,243	134,781	34,768	59,693	5.4	3.2	0.8	1.4
-----	64,016	27,383	12,094	24,539	5.4	2.3	1.0	2.1
-----	21,833	14,010	2,052	5,772	4.4	2.8	0.4	1.2
-----	60,540	41,088	5,519	13,933	5.1	3.5	0.5	1.2
-----	55,368	37,439	6,946	10,983	5.7	3.8	0.7	1.1
-----	27,486	14,862	8,157	4,466	7.0	3.8	2.1	1.1
<u>North Central</u>								
All ages-----	239,832	168,869	19,278	51,684	4.7	3.3	0.4	1.0
-----	68,206	42,961	4,984	20,261	4.1	2.6	0.3	1.2
-----	27,475	19,572	1,325	6,579	4.3	3.1	0.2	1.0
-----	62,666	48,739	2,775	11,152	4.5	3.5	0.2	0.8
-----	53,163	39,791	4,135	9,237	5.2	3.9	0.4	0.9
-----	28,321	17,807	6,059	4,455	6.2	3.9	1.3	1.0
<u>South</u>								
All ages-----	244,232	160,837	20,778	62,618	4.7	3.1	0.4	1.2
-----	70,360	41,672	5,746	22,941	4.2	2.5	0.3	1.4
-----	31,418	21,223	1,206	8,988	4.3	2.9	0.2	1.2
-----	62,364	44,540	3,564	14,260	4.7	3.4	0.3	1.1
-----	50,979	35,730	3,830	11,419	5.1	3.6	0.4	1.1
-----	29,111	17,671	6,431	5,010	7.1	4.3	1.6	1.2
<u>West</u>								
All ages-----	138,344	95,694	8,201	34,449	5.7	3.9	0.3	1.4
-----	41,891	26,028	2,161	13,702	5.2	3.3	0.3	1.7
-----	15,759	10,954	626	4,179	5.5	3.8	0.2	1.4
-----	39,027	29,472	1,487	8,068	5.8	4.4	0.2	1.2
-----	27,425	19,848	1,980	5,597	5.9	4.3	0.4	1.2
-----	14,243	9,392	1,948	2,902	7.0	4.6	1.0	1.4

Table 15. Percent distribution of physician visits according to place of visit by region and age:
United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 1.]

Region and age	Place of visit			
	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown
Percent distribution				
<u>All regions</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	65.8	9.7	24.5
0-14-----	100.0	56.5	10.2	33.3
15-24-----	100.0	68.2	5.4	26.4
25-44-----	100.0	72.9	5.9	21.1
45-64-----	100.0	71.0	9.0	19.9
65+-----	100.0	60.2	22.8	17.0
<u>Northeast</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	58.8	15.2	26.0
0-14-----	100.0	42.8	18.9	38.3
15-24-----	100.0	64.2	9.4	26.4
25-44-----	100.0	67.9	9.1	23.0
45-64-----	100.0	67.6	12.5	19.8
65+-----	100.0	54.1	29.7	16.2
<u>North Central</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	70.4	8.0	21.6
0-14-----	100.0	63.0	7.3	29.7
15-24-----	100.0	71.2	4.8	23.9
25-44-----	100.0	77.8	4.4	17.8
45-64-----	100.0	74.8	7.8	17.4
65+-----	100.0	62.9	21.4	15.7
<u>South</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	65.9	8.5	25.6
0-14-----	100.0	59.2	8.2	32.6
15-24-----	100.0	67.6	3.8	28.6
25-44-----	100.0	71.4	5.7	22.9
45-64-----	100.0	70.1	7.5	22.4
65+-----	100.0	60.7	22.1	17.2
<u>West</u>				
All ages-----	100.0	69.2	5.9	24.9
0-14-----	100.0	62.1	5.2	32.7
15-24-----	100.0	69.5	4.0	26.5
25-44-----	100.0	75.5	3.8	20.7
45-64-----	100.0	72.4	7.2	20.4
65+-----	100.0	65.9	13.7	20.4

Table 16. Average annual number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year by region and residence: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I.]

Residence	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Average number of dental visits in thousands					
All areas-----	258,468	89,072	77,150	51,773	40,473
Urban-----	180,504	72,205	52,231	29,035	27,033
Rural nonfarm-----	60,844	14,961	17,783	16,460	11,639
Rural farm-----	17,120	1,906	7,136	6,277	1,800
Number of dental visits per person per year					
All areas-----	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.7
Urban-----	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.8
Rural nonfarm-----	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
Rural farm-----	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0

Table 17. Average annual number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year by region and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

(See headnote on table 16)

Age	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
Average number of dental visits in thousands					
All ages-----	258,468	89,072	77,150	51,773	40,473
0-14-----	66,883	21,127	22,323	12,222	11,211
15-24-----	47,381	16,863	13,986	9,844	6,688
25-44-----	80,224	28,350	22,673	17,271	11,930
45-64-----	52,342	19,000	14,761	10,070	8,511
65+-----	11,638	3,733	3,407	2,365	2,133
Number of dental visits per person per year					
All ages-----	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.7
0-14-----	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	1.4
15-24-----	2.2	3.4	2.2	1.3	2.3
25-44-----	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.8
45-64-----	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8
65+-----	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0

Table 18. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, age, and region: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Residence and age	Region				
	Total	North-east	North Central	South	West
Population in thousands					
All areas-----	169,835	42,379	51,509	51,622	24,325
0-24-----	74,826	16,887	22,794	24,273	10,872
0-14-----	53,303	11,947	16,437	16,930	7,988
15-24-----	21,523	4,940	6,357	7,343	2,883
25-44-----	45,579	11,765	13,859	13,209	6,747
45-64-----	34,763	9,799	10,267	10,036	4,661
65+-----	14,667	3,928	4,588	4,105	2,046
Urban-----	102,900	31,443	31,181	25,130	15,147
0-24-----	42,661	12,082	13,169	11,102	6,308
0-14-----	29,639	8,298	9,240	7,609	4,491
15-24-----	13,022	3,784	3,928	3,493	1,817
25-44-----	27,928	8,579	8,387	6,803	4,160
45-64-----	22,854	7,779	6,656	5,227	3,192
65+-----	9,457	3,004	2,968	1,997	1,488
Rural nonfarm-----	46,783	9,020	13,387	16,951	7,425
0-24-----	22,483	3,943	6,394	8,377	3,769
0-14-----	16,876	3,018	4,872	6,063	2,922
15-24-----	5,607	925	1,522	2,314	847
25-44-----	13,278	2,752	3,873	4,497	2,156
45-64-----	7,674	1,625	2,114	2,849	1,087
65+-----	3,348	700	1,007	1,228	414
Rural farm-----	20,151	1,916	6,941	9,542	1,753
0-24-----	9,682	862	3,232	4,793	795
0-14-----	6,788	630	2,325	3,257	575
15-24-----	2,895	232	907	1,536	220
25-44-----	4,373	435	1,599	1,909	431
45-64-----	4,234	395	1,497	1,960	382
65+-----	1,862	224	613	880	145

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 19. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by selected characteristics and region: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Characteristic	Region				
	All areas	North-east	North Central	South	West
Population in thousands					
<u>Total population</u>					
Both sexes-----	169,835	42,379	51,509	51,622	24,325
Male-----	82,633	20,590	25,382	24,896	11,765
Female-----	87,202	21,788	26,127	26,726	12,561
<u>Usually working population-17+</u>					
Total-----	59,393	15,946	17,731	17,477	8,239
Urban-----	38,610	12,326	11,391	9,415	5,478
Rural nonfarm-----	14,596	3,007	4,173	5,240	2,175
Rural farm-----	6,187	613	2,167	2,821	586
17-24-----	6,975	1,709	2,060	2,372	833
25-44-----	28,255	7,358	8,434	8,328	4,136
45-64-----	21,452	6,155	6,384	6,012	2,902
65+-----	2,711	724	854	765	369

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on Selected Health Characteristics By Geographic Regions is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is a main aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, collects information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, medical care, dental care, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad subject areas are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued covering one or more specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1957-June 1959.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, and crews of vessels.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members included each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus, the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The

continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—Over the 24-month period ending June 1959, the sample included approximately 235,000 persons from 73,000 households in 12,200 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing acting as collecting agent for the Public Health Service, and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U.S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for more than 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week as well as characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population or prevalence data for a 2-year period are averages of the eight quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as number of bed-disability days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For the disability-day items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview.

In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report information of this type.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors shown in this Appendix should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific statistic.

The following rules will enable the reader to determine the sampling errors for the data contained in this report.

1. **Estimates of aggregates:** Approximate standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with one or more chronic conditions, the number of physician or dental visits, and the number of disability days, are obtained from appropriate columns of table I.

Example:

The average number of persons with 1+ chronic conditions in the Northeast region was 17,168,000 (table 1). Since the standard error for this estimate is not shown in table I, it is necessary to interpolate between the standard error for 10,000,000 persons which is 180,000 and the standard error for 20,000,000 persons which is 240,000. Such interpolation gives 223,000 as the standard error for 17,168,000 persons with 1+ chronic conditions.

2. **Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:** Approximate standard errors of percentages in percent distributions of persons, conditions, injuries, and physician and dental visits are given in appropriate columns of table II. Approximate standard errors of percentages in percent distributions of disability days are obtained from table III.

Examples:

(A) Approximately 14.3 percent of the 9,799,000 persons 45-64 years of age in the Northeast region had chronic limitation of activity (table 2). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.89 as the standard error of 14.3 percent with a base of 5,000,000 and 0.66

as the standard error of 14.3 percent with a base of 10,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.67 rounded to 0.7 as the standard error for a statistic of 14.3 percent with a base of 9,799,000.

(B) Of the 266,237,000 days of bed disability reported for persons in the Northeast region, 23.1 percent of the days were for persons 45-64 years of age (table 4). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.96 as the standard error for 23.1 percent with a base of 250,000,000 and 0.67 as the standard error of 23.1 percent with a base of 500,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.9 as the standard error of 23.1 percent with a base of 266,237,000.

3. Estimates of prevalence rates: Prevalence estimates of a chronic condition per 1,000 persons are obtained from table II. Since table II is set up for the estimation of the standard error of a rate per 100, the prevalence per 1,000 must first be converted to a percentage; table II is then entered with this percentage and the number of persons in the population category (base of the percentage). The entry in the body of the table must then be multiplied by 10 to apply to the rate per 1,000 persons. Example:

The prevalence rate of arthritis and rheumatism among persons residing in urban areas of the Northeast region was 59.1 per 1,000 population (table 8). This rate expressed as a percentage is 5.9 and it is based on 31,443,000 persons residing in urban areas of the Northeast region. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II, it is necessary to interpolate between 5 percent and 10 percent to obtain 0.22 as the standard error for 5.9 percent with a base of 30,000,000 and 0.20 as the standard error of 5.9 percent with a base of 50,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.22 as the standard error of 5.9 with a base of 31,443,000. Multiplying this standard error by 10 gives 2.2 as the standard error for a rate of 59.1 persons per 1,000 population.

4. Estimates of the number of disability days per person per year, the number of physician or dental visits per person per year, and the rate of persons injured: Approximate standard errors for these rates are obtained as follows:

(a) Obtain the standard error of the numerator from table I. Divide the standard error by the numerator itself. Square the result.

(b) Obtain the standard error of the denominator from table I. Divide the standard error by the denominator itself. Square the result.

(Note: Where the denominator is adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures and therefore is not subject to sampling error, this quantity is zero.)

(c) Add the answers from steps (a) and (b) above and extract the square root.

(d) Multiply the answer from step (c) by the rate. The result is the approximate standard error of the rate. This procedure normally gives an overestimate of the true sampling error.

Examples:

(A) There were 5.4 physician visits per person per year for persons residing in the Northeast region (table 14). Using Rule 1 we find that the standard error for the numerator of 229,243,000 physician visits is 5,570,000, and the standard error for the denominator of 42,379,000 persons (table 18) is 272,000. Completing the computation as follows:

$$5.4 \sqrt{\left(\frac{5,570,000}{229,243,000}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{272,000}{42,379,000}\right)^2}$$

yields 0.1 as the standard error of 5.4 physician visits per person per year residing in the Northeast region.

(B) There were 267.6 persons injured per 1,000 population residing in urban areas of the United States (table 11). Using Rule 1 we find that the standard error for the numerator of 27,534,000 persons injured is 1,401,000 and the denominator, an estimate which has been adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures, has no sampling error. Completing the computations as follows:

$$267.6 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,401,000}{27,534,000}\right)^2 + 0}$$

yields a value of 13.6.

Table I. Standard errors for the estimated number of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	For estimates of the number of:			
	Persons by health or other demographic characteristic ¹ Chronic conditions by type	Persons injured	Physician visits Dental visits	Disability days
The approximate standard error is:				
100-----	18	-	-	-
500-----	40	-	-	-
1,000-----	60	280	340	400
2,000-----	80	400	480	560
3,000-----	100	480	600	720
5,000-----	130	640	800	960
10,000-----	180	880	1,040	1,200
20,000-----	240	1,280	1,520	1,760
30,000-----	260	1,440	1,800	2,160
50,000-----	280	2,000	2,400	2,800
100,000-----	320	2,800	3,600	4,400
200,000-----	-	-	5,200	6,400
500,000-----	-	-	9,000	12,000
750,000-----	-	-	11,760	16,800
1,250,000-----	-	-	16,600	25,600

¹The total U. S. population by age, sex, and residence has been adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and therefore is not subject to sampling error.

Table II. Standard errors of percentage distributions of persons, conditions, persons injured, and physician and dental visits

When the base of the percentage is number of:		For estimated percentages of:				
Persons by health or other demographic characteristic Chronic conditions by type (In thousands)	Persons injured Physician visits Dental visits	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
		The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:				
100-----	2,500-----	2.9	4.5	5.4	7.8	10.3
500-----	12,500-----	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.5	4.6
1,000-----	25,000-----	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.5	3.3
2,000-----	50,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.3
3,000-----	75,000-----	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.9
5,000-----	125,000-----	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4
10,000-----	250,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
20,000-----	500,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
30,000-----	750,000-----	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
50,000-----	1,250,000-----	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
100,000-----	-----	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

Table III. Standard errors of percentage distributions of disability days

When the base of the percentage is number of:	For estimated percentages of:				
Disability days (in thousands)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
	The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:				
2,500-----	3.4	5.2	7.2	10.4	12.0
12,500-----	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.4
25,000-----	1.0	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.8
50,000-----	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7
75,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
125,000-----	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
250,000-----	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2
500,000-----	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
750,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
1,250,000-----	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Demographic Terms

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-non-farm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population includes all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the household respondent is accepted with the following exception. A house occupied by persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only is not counted as a farm or ranch even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

Region	States Included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia,

South—Cont. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability.—Disability is a general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Long-Term Disability

Chronic activity limitation.—Chronic activity limitation is ascertained for all persons with one or more chronic conditions. These persons are divided into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited as a result of the conditions (cards C, D, E, and F, Appendix III). For the purpose of this report all degrees of chronic activity limitation have been combined.

Since the major activities of housewives and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used to determine reduction of major activity for each group. However, there is a general similarity between the criteria as will be seen in the following description of activity limitation for the various population groups:

Limitation of activity.—Inability to carry on major activity of the group, or limited in amount or kind of participation in major activity of the group:

Preschool children: inability to take part in ordinary play or limited in the amount or kind of play with other children

School-age children: inability to go to school, or limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance; limited in athletics or other extracurricular activities

Housewives: inability to do any housework, or limited in amount

Housewives—Cont.: or kind of housework; limited in recreational or community activities

Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business, or limited in amount of work or kind of employment; limited in recreational or community activities

No limitation of activity.—No limitation as described above.

Disability Days

Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is a day when a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day on account of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, "usual activities" depend upon whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day which will, in turn, be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, "usual activities" might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays "usual activities" are taken to be the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity but it does imply only the minimum of "usual activities." A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore, such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed-day," is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "All or most of the day" is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. Work-loss days are determined only for persons 17 years of age and over.

Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

Terms Defining Morbidity Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions (11-17, Appendix III). In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as, whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-inter-view-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if it is described by the respondent (1) in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments" shown as cards A and B in Appendix III, or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

Chronic effect or residual of injury.—A chronic condition resulting from an injury may be either an impairment, such as paralysis, or some other type of late effect of the injury, such as arthritis. Disability from such conditions is included with that resulting directly from the injuries, unless otherwise specified. With a few exceptions, injuries that are still giving trouble are classified according to the chronic effect of the injury if the injury occurred 3 months or more before the interview week, but to the injury itself if the injury occurred less than 3 months before.

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence, code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are

not used. In the Supplementary Code impairments are grouped according to the type of functional impairment and etiology.

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is an acute condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

As in the case of all acute conditions, acute injury conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attendance are excluded from the statistics.

Terms Relating to Conditions

Prevalence of conditions.—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time.

The prevalence of chronic conditions denotes the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of interview; those assumed to be present at the time of the interview are cases described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic conditions on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

Estimates of the prevalence of chronic conditions may be restricted to cases that satisfy certain additional stated criteria, such as, for example, cases involving a day or more in bed in the past year, or cases still under medical care.

Onset of condition.—A morbidity condition, whether acute or chronic, is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt "sick," or became injured, or it could be the time the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a disease of which he was previously unaware. For a chronic condition, episodic in nature, the onset is always considered to be the original onset rather than the start of the most recent episode.

Medically attended condition.—A condition for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended condition. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition is counted as medically attended.

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained an injury in an accident, or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of "Injury condition," above.) Each time a person is injured he is in-

cluded in the statistics as a separate "person injured"; hence, one person may be included more than once.

The statistics of persons injured include only persons sustaining injuries which involved at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Note that the number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident," as commonly used, may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so that the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin, whereas "persons injured" includes persons whose injury resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions, since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident or nonaccidental violence.

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of restricted activity may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at work.

Motor-vehicle accident.—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside the house or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home in which he might have been when he was injured.

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories. This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk), and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not

cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Medical Care Terms

Physician visit.—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview, rather than "physician," because of the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox vaccination) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence, persons passing through a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer, by this definition, are not included as physician visits. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or an outpatient clinic is considered to be a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to the house to see more than one person, the call is considered to be a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice was sought, even if that person did not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her

children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Place of visit.—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places at which a physician visit took place. (See definition of "Physician visit.") The definitions of the various categories are as follows:

1. Home is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be his own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may be staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).
2. Office is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment group practice plans are considered to be in private practice.
3. Other includes treatment or advice received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a hospital outpatient clinic, a company or industry health unit, a school, insurance office, health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place. Also included in this category is advice given in a telephone call directly by the physician or transmitted through the nurse.

Dental Care Terms

Dental visit.—Each visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice is considered to be a dental visit. The visit may involve services provided directly by the dentist or by a dental hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision. Services provided while a person was a patient in a hospital for overnight or longer are not considered to be dental visits.

Edentulous persons.—Persons who have lost all of their permanent teeth are classed as edentulous persons. An edentulous person may have dentures but does not have any natural teeth.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the household survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

<p>CONFIDENTIAL: The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).</p>																							
<p>Form NH5-2 (4-18-58)</p> <p>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Acting as Collecting Agent for the U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</p> <p style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p>						<p>1. Questionnaire</p> <p>_____ of _____</p> <p>Questionnaire</p>																	
<p>2. (a) Address or description of location</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>				<p>3. Ident. Code</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>4. Sub-sample weight</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>5. Sample</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>6. PSU Number</p> <p>_____</p>													
<p>(b) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>(c) Name of Special Dwelling Place _____ Code _____</p>				<p>7. Segment No. _____</p> <p>8. Serial No. _____</p>				<p>9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>															
<p>10. What is the telephone number here? <input type="checkbox"/> No phone</p>				<p>11. What is the best time to call? _____</p>																			
<p>12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>				<p>14. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																			
<p>Ask at all units except apartment houses</p> <p>13. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>				<p style="text-align: center;">INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.</p>																			
<p>15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS</p>																							
Item		Date		1		Com.		2		Com.		3		Com.		4		Com.		5		Com.	
Entire household		Time		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____	
Callbacks for individual respondents		Col. No.		Date		Time		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____		_____	
<p>16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW</p>																							
TYPE:		A				B				C				Z									
Reason:		<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____				<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____				<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____				<p>Interview not obtained for:</p> <p>Cols. _____</p> <p>because: _____</p>									
<p>Comments on non-interview _____</p>																							
<p>17. Signature of interviewer _____</p>																		<p>18. Code _____</p>					
<p>Special instructions or notes _____</p>																							

<p>1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)</p> <p>(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.)</p> <p>(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____</p> <p>(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____</p> <p>(e) Is there anyone else staying here now? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____</p> <p>(f) Do any of these people have a home elsewhere? <input type="checkbox"/> No (leave on questionnaire) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not a household member, delete)</p>		<p>Last name (1) _____</p> <p>First name and initial _____</p>	
<p>2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)</p>		<p>Relationship _____</p>	
<p>3. How old were you on your last birthday?</p>		<p>Age <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 year</p>	
<p>4. Race (Check one box for each person)</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>	
<p>5. Sex (Check one box for each person)</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	
<p>6. Where were you born? (Record state or foreign country)</p>		<p>State or foreign country _____</p>	
<p>If 14 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>7. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	
<p>If 14 years old or over, ask:</p> <p>8. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years</p> <p>Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p> <p>High: 1 2 3 4</p> <p>College: 1 2 3 4 5</p>	

If Male and 14 years old or over, ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> Fem. or und. 14 yrs.	
9. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes," ask:			
(b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire.			
(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only?		<input type="checkbox"/> War <input type="checkbox"/> Peace-time only	
If "War," ask:			
(d) During which war did you serve?		<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> WW-II	
If "Peace-time" only, ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> WW-I <input type="checkbox"/> Korean	
(e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If 6 years old or over, ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> Under 6 years	
10. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months --			
(For males over 16): working, looking for work, or doing something else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Working	
(For females over 16): working, looking for work, keeping house, or doing something else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work	
(For children 6-16): going to school or doing something else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house	
If "Something else" checked, and person is 50 years old or over, ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> Going to school	
(b) Are you retired?		<input type="checkbox"/> Something else	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
R Interview each adult person for himself for questions 11-26 and Tables I, II, and A, if he is at home. Enter column number of respondent in each column.		<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self	
		Col. No. _____ was respondent	
We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not --		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?			
(a) What was the matter?			
(b) Anything else?			
12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home?		(a) What were they? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		(b) Anything else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13. Did you feel any ill effects last week or the week before from an accident or injury that happened before that time?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
(a) What were these effects?			
(b) Anything else?			
14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides . . . which you told me about)?		(a) For what conditions? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		(b) Anything else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time?		(a) What are they? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		(b) Anything else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever talk to a doctor about . . . ?	What did the doctor say it was? -- did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No" in col. (c) - record respondent's description)	If an impairment or symptom or a condition from q. 13 or q. 17, ask: What was the cause of . . . ? (If accident or injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 yrs. old or over, ask: Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of . . . trouble is it? Ask only for: allergy asthma agnesia rheumatism arthritis stroke tumor (or cysts) OR Any entry in col. (d-1) or (d-2) of: trouble condition disease coupled with seeing or hearing; a part of the body; "mental" or any internal organ	What part of the body is affected? Show in following detail for members listed below: Head - (Skull, scalp or face) Spine - (Upper, middle or lower) back Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot) ALSO If arm, leg, eye, or ear, state whether ONE or BOTH.	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did you . . . cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day?	How many days, including the 2 weekends?
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, Year)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left?	To Interviewer: How many of these -- days were in the past 12 months? How many of these -- days were in the past 2 weeks? Was this person still in the hospital on Sunday night?	What did they say at the hospital the condition was -- did they use any medical terms? (If "they" didn't say, ask: What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes" (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1			Mo: _____ Yr: _____	Days: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> Days: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Line No. from Table I	1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	2. When did it happen? Year _____ (Enter month also if the year is 1957 or 1958) Month _____	3. Where did the accident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside or outside the house) (own home or someone else's) <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place	4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	5. Were you at work or your job or business when the accident happened? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years at time of accident
1					

16. Has anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	
18. (a) LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic? Anyone else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "Yes"	
(b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?	No. of times
(c) Where did you talk to the doctor?	Place
(d) How many times at -- (home, office, clinic, etc.)?	Times
(Record total number of times for each type of place)	
(*) Hospital clinic* excludes overnight stays)	
19. (a) Last week or the week before did anyone in the family go to a dentist? Anyone else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "Yes"	
(b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?	No. of times
20. How many times altogether in the past 12 months did you go to a dentist?	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Two <input type="checkbox"/> Three <input type="checkbox"/> Four or more <input type="checkbox"/> None
21. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "Yes"	
(b) How many times were you in the hospital?	No. of times
22. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "Yes"	
(b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	No. of times
23. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, you's, your's, etc.? (Show Card II) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No.

How many of these -- days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6 years old or over, ask: Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business except for...? (If 6-16 yrs., ask, "going to school")	If "Yes" in col. (i): How many days did ... keep you from work (going to school)?	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		To Interview: If col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise STOP	Did you first notice ... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time?	How long since you last talked to a doctor about...? (If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.")	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...? Or, follow any advice he gave?	About how many days during the past 12 months, has ... kept you in bed for all or most of the day?	Ask after completing last condition for each person.				Line number
			Check one: Before 3 months (a) or (b)	During 3 months (c)						Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask: Which week, last week or the week before?)	Which month?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card C if appropriate)	If 1, 2 or 3 in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? (Show Card D if appropriate)	
(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	
Days or None	Yes or No	Days or None	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Days or None	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	Yes or No	

What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city or county and State)	For completed hospitalizations only:				
	Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	If "No" to col. (k), ask: Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hospital costs?	If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l): Do you expect any of the hospital bill to be paid for by insurance or any plan of this kind?	What part of the hospital bill was (will be) taken care of by insurance?	Who carries the cost of this insurance--that is, who pays the premium?
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. n) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. n) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Stop)	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 up to 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> Family member(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Employer <input type="checkbox"/> Union, clubs, etc.

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<p>Card A</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Any allergy 3. Tuberculosis 4. Chronic bronchitis 5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 6. Rheumatic fever 7. Hardening of the arteries 8. High blood pressure 9. Heart trouble 10. Stroke 11. Trouble with varicose veins 12. Hemorrhoids or piles 13. Gallbladder or liver trouble 14. Stomach ulcer 15. Any other chronic stomach trouble 16. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble 17. Arthritis or rheumatism 18. Prostate trouble 19. Diabetes 20. Thyroid trouble or goiter 21. Epilepsy or convulsions of any kind 22. Mental or nervous trouble 23. Repeated trouble with back or spine 24. Tumor or cancer 25. Chronic skin trouble 26. Hernia or rupture 	<p>Card C</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot work at all at present. 2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work. 3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Children from 6 to 16 years old and others going to school</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot go to school at all at present time. 2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Can go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing. 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses. 3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot. 4. Stammering or other trouble with speech. 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm. 6. Missing toes, foot, or leg. 7. Cerebral palsy. 8. Paralysis of any kind. 9. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot or leg, fingers, arm, or back. 	<p>Card D</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot keep house at all at present. 2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 3. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Family Income during past 12 months</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under \$500 (including lost) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$5,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over.

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Public Health Service Publication No. 584

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40 p. tables, diagrs. 27cm. (*Its* Health statistics, ser. C-5).

U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 584-C5.

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